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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1870. NO. 285.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

BATTLE IN FRONT OF METZ.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM A VICTORY.

The Chances in Favor of Prussia.

Official Dispatches from King William and Napoleon.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PRUSSIA.

A French Detachment Routed by Steinmetz.

Mulhause Occupied by the Prussians.

100,000 of the Landwehr Crossing the Frontier.

The French Army Anxious for a Pitched Battle.

Metz Ruled by Mob Law.

PROCLAMATION FROM NAPOLEON.

French Statement of the Situation at Strasburg.

Plenty of Men and Provisions.

A Vigorous Defense to be Made.

Revolutionary Movements in Italy and Spain.

Proclamations Establishing Republics Hourly Expected.

MAZZINI ARRESTED AT PALERMO.

Symptoms of Revolution in Paris.

An Engine House Attacked.

Many Arrests Made and a Large Number of Arms Seized.

Bitsche Not Captured by the Prussians.

Napoleon Still Commander-in-Chief.

NOTHING KNOWN OF MacMAHON.

Battle in Front of Metz—A Prussian Victory.

BERLIN, August 15, 8 A. M.—Dispatches have been received in this city stating that a great battle was fought before Metz yesterday, in which the Prussians were victorious. No details are given.

LATER—BERLIN, August 15, 12 M.—The following official dispatch has been received by the Queen from King William, announcing the defeat of the French at Metz:

"HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, HERNY, }
August 15. }

"Our armies have again proved victorious in a great battle which has just been fought before Metz. Our First and Second army corps were engaged, and behaved gallantly. I have received no further details of the conflict. I proceed at once to the battle-field.

(Signed) WILLIAM."

LONDON, August 15, 2 P. M.—A second pitched battle is reported as having occurred near Metz this morning, in which the Prussians were again victorious.

Per Contra, Napoleon Claims the Victory.

PARIS, August 15.—The following important dispatch to the Empress Eugenie is just made public:

"LONGEVILLE, August 14, 10 P. M.—The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. The advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them. NAPOLEON."

Symptoms of Revolution in Paris.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Journal Officiel* reports the arrest on the highway of an individual in whose house were found a quantity of pon-iards, revolvers of large calibre and ammunition. He was followed night before last to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags, different rallying signals, a description of troops occupying the forts surrounding the capital and a corrected code of a person in the service of the sovereign now at war with France. Yesterday afternoon about four, a band of sixty to eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poniards of exactly the same model as those previously seized, attacked an engine house on the Boulevard Villette. They attacked the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in the breast, and a fireman was very seriously wounded by three bullets. Four guns kept at the station were carried away. The police-men of the nineteenth Arrondissement, who ran to their aid, also received a volley. One fell instantly dead and others were seriously wounded. Physicians think there is little hope for the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball from a revolver. The police, led by their officers, under orders of the Commissary of Police, arrested immediately the ringleaders and accomplices. The population co-operated, and, full of enthusiasm, proceeded of their own accord to make other arrests. The guns taken from the firemen have been retaken. The weapons abandoned by the insurgents were also seized, and a call to arms having been spontaneously made in the quarter, a goodly number of the National Guards were got together, who, with the aid of citizens, contributed toward the re-establishment of order. A squadron and company of the Guard of Paris, which immediately arrived, was hailed with warm acclamation. The Sergeants de Ville also received the applause they merited by their courage. The Commissary and Agents of Police have made great efforts to protect the individuals under arrest. They number about fifty in all. They were imprisoned in the depot of the prefecture. During the evening two persons were also taken there, whom a student pointed out on the Boulevard Sant Michael. They carried daggers identical with those seized on the Boulevard Villette. They offered resistance on being taken, and refused to answer the first questions put them. After five o'clock the Boulevard Villette resumed its usual quiet. A crowd of three to four thousand persons continued to search for rioters, and manifest the highest indignation.

At a quarter past six other parties made an attack on the sentries of the same station. Two were arrested by the National Guard and locked up in the barracks. The rioters will be brought before a court martial to-day. The Empress sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the little girl killed yesterday.

Marzini Arrested.

FLORENCE, August 15.—A dispatch from Palermo announces the arrest yesterday of Mazzini. He had just arrived from Genoa. After his arrest he was taken to Gaeta.

The Prussians Demand the Surrender of Toul.

PARIS, August 15.—The Sous Prefect telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior from Toul, August 14, at 7 P. M., as follows: Some Prussians were noticed near this town about two o'clock this afternoon. A reconnoissance was made by the gens d'armes and cavalry, who came upon two hundred Uhlens. Shots were exchanged. The gens d'armes killed one and wounded two of the enemy. The latter summoned the town to surrender, but received a defiant refusal and retired.

Will the Great Powers Intervene?

LONDON, August 15, midnight.—Rumors are renewed of the intervention of the powers to bring about an armistice between Prussia and France, but they are scouted as chimerical.

The French Routed by Gen. Steinmetz.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 15.—A dispatch from Forbach says the French, while retreating to the west side of the Moselle, were attacked by the Prussians under General Steinmetz, and the French were thrown into great confusion, and after a gallant stand were routed by the Prussians. The slaughter was great.

The Prussians Occupy Mulhause.

A dispatch from Carlsruhe says the Prussians now occupy Mulhause and Besancon.

Crossing the Frontier.

One hundred thousand of the Landwehr are crossing the frontier.

Purpose of the French in Falling Back.

PARIS, EVENING, August 15.—*La Temps* says: The purpose of the last movement is evident. The Prussians, numerically superior, wanted to interpose between our troops and their supplies. This was defeated by the movement of the French, who re-pulsed the attack intended to prevent their crossing the Moselle. Our forces will now take up a strong position, and prepare for a great battle, which is ardently awaited by the entire army. Public confidence here as to the result of a pitched battle is very great.

The *Opinion Nationale* is the paper referred to by the *Journal Officiel* as daring to question the condition of the armament and fortifications of Paris. The *Opinion* acknowledges the receipt of a note from the Minister of the Interior, but declines to discuss it, as the city is under martial law.

French Movement of Affairs at Metz.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 15.—I greatly doubt the reported retreat of the French main army from Metz upon Chalons, to avoid battle. The published telegrams to that effect seem intended to mislead. Our special correspondent in Chalons, a French officer and not likely to be deceived about the movements of the French army, writes on Friday at midnight: Everything is being pushed forward to Metz. A telegram this evening from Carrobert at Metz says the army is quite ready, and a decisive battle will be fought on Monday or Tuesday at the latest. My informant is an employee in the military bureau who espied the telegram, but it is believed at Chalons the Prussians have other plans than an attack on Metz in front. In a postscript, Saturday morning, the same correspondent adds: All the reserve infantry is starting this moment for Metz. What has been sent back from Metz is baggage, not troops.

Our special correspondent telegraphs Monday noon from Luxemburg that the sound of cannon from Metz has been heard all morning. Orders were issued to stop all trains to Metz or Saarbruck. No communication by road is permitted.

The same correspondent writes, Saturday: Every foreigner without distinction is ordered to leave Metz by Thursday. Arrests of correspondents continue incessantly. Cameron, representing some Scotch paper, was in imminent danger of being shot, and was only saved by joint address of all correspondents to the Emperor. The French are exasperated in a vast degree, and there is be safety for any one except those actually with the staff. At theabove meeting of correspondents it was decided to destroy all papers except their passports. The Luxemburg fortifications are rapidly being demolished, and laborers are being sent from Saarbruck and elsewhere. The mines have been fired in every direction, and the walls overthrown, but a long time will be needed to make the fortress indefensible.

Bismarck Interviewed.

A delegate from our special correspondent with the Prussian headquarters describes an interview with Bismarck at Mayence, Saturday week. Bismarck said: "We are much obliged to the French for leaving us time to get the whole army on the Rhine, and thence to the frontier. In a few days work will begin." Speaking of the Germans in America, Bismarck acknowledged in warm terms the sympathy expressed by them. From these and other letters, it is clear that the Prussians will stop or delay all correspondence from the front. No army letter was received in London later than the 7th inst., except ours of the 10th inst., the substance of which has already been telegraphed. On the French side the campaign against journalists has been more successful than against the Prussians. Of four correspondents first in the field one has been recalled by the English military authorities, one escaped from Metz and joined the Prussian army, one was arrested and sent to the Italian frontier, and one was severely wounded and is now in the hospital. Three others have since been sent, who have been more fortunate. One is at Metz, one has capitulated with you yesterday; one at Chalons, a letter from whom is just received and substance telegraphed; the third left London Friday, and has not yet been heard from. Communication by telegraph is impossible, by post uncertain, and by messenger difficult.

Line to Metz Again Open.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 15.—Our special correspondent telegraphs from Luxemburg this afternoon that the line to Metz is again open. Large parties belonging to the society for relieving the wounded are passing through to the front.

The Fight Yesterday.

The fighting lasted this morning from four o'clock until nine.

A Cheap Victory.

Our correspondent from Ludwigshafen writes on Friday: When the advance guard of the Southern army arrived near Hagenau, two Lieutenants, with a handful of cavalry, entered the town and rode through the streets. On reaching the barracks they summoned the French to surrender. The men instantly threw their chassepots out of the windows, and in this manner a few cavalry soldiers captured two hundred prisoners, 180 horses, and sixteen wagons filled with supplies. Since the battle at Weissenburg, numbers of prisoners have been captured daily. Many also fled to the woods and valleys, and were compelled from hunger to surrender. The country is exhausted and the population are almost famished. Even German soldiers lacked bread for one day.

Barbarity of the French Peasantry.

The people are bitterly hostile and cruel. Twenty peasants were shot by court-martial for mutilating and murdering the wounded. A member of the Court gives me some particulars. A Protestant sister of charity testified that one peasant near her hacked a wounded Bavarian to pieces with a scythe, and his son cut another wounded man's throat. Even members of the sanitary corps, distinguished by a red cross on a white ground, were killed by shots from houses.

The Prussian Second Line Formed.

Great numbers of troops continue to arrive from all parts of Germany. Our special correspondent writes from Mannheim, Thursday, that notwithstanding the Germans' numerical superiority, preparations continue without cessation. Military trains are pushing steadily onward, and regiments pass through here daily. The Baden soldiers are enthusiastic. A Prussian second line of the German army is now moving forward to support the first. Until to-day this second line, especially on the left flank, hardly existed, all efforts going to strengthen the front. Not until the first line was completed did the second begin to take position. It is now completely formed and placed. It is composed almost wholly of Prussian troops, and is perhaps even a better army than the first.

Wounded and Prisoners.

Trains filled with wounded and prisoners are continually arriving. The latter are well treated, notwithstanding the barbarous excesses committed by the French peasants.

Commander of the French Army.

Our correspondent writes from Paris Sunday night: It is still considered uncertain whether the Emperor or Bazaine commands. Nodecree has yet made Bazaine Generalissimo. Count Palikao's statement is equivocal. Nothing proves that the Emperor may not at any moment reappear at the head of the army. Changarnier is in great favor, but no command is yet assigned him. Nothing is yet known of MacMahon's position, and it is probable that he has been unable to rejoin the army at a nearer place than Chalons.

Proclamation from Napoleon to the People of Metz.

METZ, August 14.—The Prefect of Moselle telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior: The Emperor left to-day at two o'clock for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving his Majesty issued the following proclamation: "On quitting you to fight the invaders, I confide to your patriotism the defense of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France, and I trust that you will rival the army in loyalty and courage. I shall ever remember with gratitude the reception I have found within your walls, and I hope to be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct.

Prussian Advancing on Chalons.

BERLIN, August 14, 12 M.—Dispatches have been received here from the seat of war, reporting that the Prussian troops are advancing towards Chalons. Some skirmishing was reported between the outposts of the opposing armies in the vicinity of Metz.

French Statement of the Situation at Strasburg.

PARIS, August 14, P. M.—The garrison and inhabitants of Strasburg are making preparations to withstand a siege which will probably soon be opened by the Prussian forces now surrounding that city. Heavy siege cannon and mortars have been ordered by the Prussians, which will probably soon be placed in position to replace the field artillery of the Prussians, and then shower down the walls and intrenchments surrounding Strasburg. The troops and people of Strasburg, however, will gallantly offer a vigorous resistance and defend the city to the last. Strasburg is said to be well provisioned, being stocked with commissary stores of all kinds, besides agricultural products. The inhabitants are loyal, and upon them the strength of numbers to repulse the assault. All able bodied men have been enrolled. A proclamation has also been placarded in the public squares and other parts of the city, signed by the commandant of the French garrison and the Prefect of the city, calling upon the citizens to stand firm and rally for the imperial cause. In the proclamation the people declares that Strasburg is prepared for an assault and if attacked will defend herself and fight as long as a soldier's cartridge remains. A vigorous defense will meet the Prussians when they commence the work of reducing our defenses.

French Telegraphic Regulations.

PARIS, August 13.—Last evening at eight o'clock, by order of the Government, all telegraphing throughout the French Empire was suspended. This morning at nine these restrictions were removed.

LONDON, August 15.—The French order in regard to telegrams has been modified, and now announces that private dispatches will be accepted for and through France, except for the departments of Moselle, Basrhin, Vosges, Hautrhin, Hatteman, Meurth, Marne, Meuse and Hautieseane.

Revolutionary Movement in Italy and Spain.

LONDON, August 15.—Revolutionary movements of a formidable character have recently occurred in Italy as in Spain. Proclamations establishing Republics in both countries are hourly expected.

Minor War Topics.

LONDON, August 15.—The Spanish fleet have arrived at the mouth of the Elbe, and are menacing Hamburg.

Large numbers of English subjects, resident in Paris, are leaving that city on account of the war disturbances.

Ten days, and not fifteen, as at first reported, have been accorded neutral ships to quit German ports before hostilities begin.

Great events are expected at Kiel immediately.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Monde* reports Marshal MacMahon at Toul. The *Constitutionnel*, however, says he is at Nancy.

Edmond About is still missing, and it is feared he has been killed.

The *Opinion Nationale* computes the force for the defense of Paris at 130,000 men. Six hundred guns are mounted.

The city of Mulhause is still in the hands of the French.

Not Captured.

PARIS, August 15.—Thirty thousand troops of MacMahon's corps, who were cut off from the French army and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived at Strasburg in safety.

Prussian Swarming on the Moselle.

LONDON, August 15.—The Prussians have arrived at Vigneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges on Thursday and Friday to check the rapid advance of the Germans.

A Denial from Austria.

VIENNA, August 15.—The Austrian government denies having moved troops into Transylvanian frontier, as recently reported.

An Ex-Minister Shoulders a Musket.

PARIS, August 15—M. Duruy, recently Minister of Public Instruction, has volunteered as a private in the French army.

Germans Exiled from Paris.

BERLIN, August 15.—Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. They have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief in diff-rent parts of Germany.

Ex. Tailonis.

PARIS, August 15.—Twenty French citizens of Woerth were shot by the Prussians, in retaliation for cruelties said to have been inflicted on wounded German prisoners.

A Long Menial Sleep Broken.

LONDON, August 15.—It is said the reason of Empress Carlotta has been reawakened by the events now transpiring on the Continent. She again mentions the deepest interest in the war.

Reception of the News of Victory in Paris.

PARIS, August 15.—The attitude of the populace is excellent. Numbers of the Mobile and National Guards hastened to the ramparts.

An official dispatch states that the corps of Generals D'Admemare and Du Crew were engaged in the combat at Metz, yesterday. Marshal Bazaine was present. The enemy was repulsed after four hours' fighting. The troops are in fine spirits. Details of the battle are not given, but the first reports received last night of the favorable result created immense sensation. Crowds went to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded the particulars of the fight. All night thousands of people marched through the boulevards and principal streets, shouting joyfully,

Napoleon at Verdun.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial have arrived at Verdun.

The Prussian Feint at Strasburg.

Advices from the Rhine indicate that the enemy does not really intend to lay siege to Strasburg, but merely to cut off its communication. For this purpose they blew up bridges and the railway to Saverne. Its thought the surrounding forces of the enemy are inconsiderable in number. It is only the alarm of the people which impresses the force greater than it actually is. The city is very well provisioned for a long siege, and the supply of water is under control of the authorities, and cannot be cut off.

Bitsche Not Captured.

A dispatch from Eperal at nine o'clock this morning states that the town of Bitsche has not been captured, as had been supposed, but holds out against the Prussian troops who have been detached to besiege it.

Victor Emanuel Backs Down.

The *Gaulois* reports that Victor Emanuel wrote a long letter to Napoleon, saying: "I gave you my word and am ready to keep it, but I must tell you that should I leave Italy, I may never re-enter it." The *Gaulois* adds that the Emperor released the King from his promise.

Cadore's Mission to Denmark.

Le Presse says the mission of Duke Cadore to Denmark appears to have failed, and quotes statements of Danish journals that the King declined to receive him through the pressure of England and Prussia.

No Hope of Assistance from Italy.

Le Presse also gives up all hope of armed assistance from Italy, where the Garibaldians are doing everything in their power to turn the minds of the people against the nation which so chivalrously aided them in their hour of need.

The Feeling in Rome.

Advices from Rome represent the soldiers of the Legion de Artibes anxious to join the armies of France. The French residents are much affected by the news of reverses, but the clerical authorities, members of the Pope seem to rejoice and flock to the new Prussian Legation, where they are received with unusual favor.

Serious Disturbances.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 15.—Disturbances of a serious character have occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets, shouting "A l'Empereur." Three persons were killed. A great deal of rebellious spirit is manifested, and fears are entertained of trouble to-day.

Germans Hold Pont-a-Mousson.

The German troops hold Pont-a-Mousson.

Overtures for Peace Denounced.

The press in all parts of France resolutely denounce overtures for peace until Prussia is driven from the field.

French Ambassador at Vienna.

The *Gaulois* says Drouyn de L'Huys has been offered by the Empress Regent the post of Ambassador at Vienna. A council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries this morning, at which the Empress presided.

A Little Work and a Great Deal of Talk.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a brief report of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, says two useful projects of law were voted, but most of the session was spent in addressing needless questions to the Ministry, which are sterile and irritating. The *Constitutionnel* adds: Sometimes the Chambers give proofs of unity and patriotism, and at others of the reverse. The present situation exacts sacrifices from all. Let the Deputies set aside their prejudices, however legitimate they may be. The action of the Chambers should give fresh strength to the nation. Surely none wish to increase its danger. We must avoid anything likely to raise the hopes of the enemy.

Idle Tales.

Some newspapers here assert that the Prussians make the country people march in front of their advancing lines, so that the French troops may be forced to fire upon their countrymen when they attack the enemy. A report which was circulated through the city, that Prussian spies had spiked the cannon on the walls of Paris, is pronounced false by the Minister of War, who authorizes the statement that fortifications are in excellent order. Two Prussian spies were arrested in Toulon, one being taken in the act of examining vessels of war.

Prince Napoleon at Florence.

Prince Napoleon is reported at Florence.

No Reply.

The Orleans Princes as yet have received no reply from the Emperor to their tender of services in the French army.

Lyons Put in a State of Defense.

Lyons has been put in a state of defense.

Financial Bills Passed.

The Senate has unanimously adopted the financial bills which originated in the Corps Legislatif.

Confidence Returning.

It is reported from Paris that as the first panic over the reverses of the French army disappears, confidence is returning.

English View of the French Situation.

The *Times* thus states the situation: France, dependent on the army, sees its foremost corps through blundering driven back on the reserves, though only the cash line of Germans has been engaged. Now, with its flank open to rely upon cavalry in modern warfare, Dr. Russell describes the charge of the Eighth Curassiers on the Eighteenth Prussian Infantry. Which was the victor? The infantry of Baden hundred yards, they were exterminated by the Prussian fire.

German Naval Procession.

Thirty merchant ships of Bremen have taken refuge at Falmouth had a procession around the harbor Saturday to music of bands, and with a general display of flags.

The Wounded in Paris Imperial.

The *Scalsman* affirms that the Prince Imperial is in London.

Chance for Mediation.

Tom Taylor writes to the Manchester *Guardian* that England may renew her offer of mediation with a better prospect of success, now that battles have been fought.

Napoleon Wounded in England.

Prince Murat, who was with MacMahon in the battle of Woerth, has brought his family to England and returned to the front. The Orleans Princes are still in England.

Paying for Supplies.

The French admit that the Prussians pay country people for all supplies.

Pere Hyacinthe Takes His Place in the Ranks.

Pere Hyacinthe has volunteered as a private in a regiment for the defense of Paris.

Passports Demanded.

The sale and circulation of English and Belgian journals is now prohibited in Paris.

The Empress Sadly Changed.

Private letters from Paris represent the Empress as sadly changed and worn by heavy days and sleepless nights.

Return of French Correspondents.

All the French correspondents have returned to Paris, no opportunity being afforded them of observing operations in the field.

Sharpshooters.

Letters from Berlin give notice that the practice of the Prussians in an engagement to station sharpshooters on the right of each platoon, to pick off French officers.

Prussian Headquarters.

The Prussian general headquarters last night were at Herny, on the Metz and Saarbruck Railroad. The Prince Royal of Prussia, for his victory at Welsenburg, has received the order of the Iron Cross.

The Germans Compelled to Leave Paris.

A dispatch from Cologne states that the Germans would have been compelled to leave Paris by the odious and hostile behavior of their French fellow-workmen without an order from the government.

Corps Legislatif not in Session.

PARIS, Evening, August 15.—The Corps Legislatif was not in session to-day, having adjourned until to-morrow in honor of the Emperor's fete day.

A Poor Excuse Better than None.

The newspapers explain that Nancy was given up to the Prussians because it was an open field to which French troops repaired to Toul, which, being a fortified place, afforded a better chance to resist the Prussian advance.

Pfalzburg Still Holds Out.

Prussian reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Miscellaneous.

Arrivals from Metz report that the Prussians place all administrative officials in every captured French village.

Parties have been brought before a council of war at Marseilles for circulating false news.

All the Prussian troops in Paris are insist on the speedy punishment of the rioters of the Boulevard Villette. Public exasperation over the affair is intense. The police, in making arrests, are assisted by citizens.

Carobert Left Metz—Metz—Affairs in and About that Place.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 15.—Our special correspondent writes from Chalons, Friday, that all except military railway trains have been stopped. Canrobert is back from Paris, and has gone to Metz. Among the four appointed is myself, and myself were followed all through the town to-day by men who suspected us of being spies. The authorities neither molest or protect us. Rumor says that Napoleon has a blouse dose what he likes. Military trains are encumbered with an enormous quantity of officers' baggage, and supply trains are delayed. Provisions are scarce. Provisions for the Emperor's personal outfit, carriages, cooks, beds, sofas and other luxuries. The soldiers are, meantime, on half rations.

Public Feeling Becoming More Hostile to the Emperor.

Our special correspondent from Paris, Sunday evening, says the public feeling is becoming more and more hostile to the Emperor. It is openly said in the cafes, railway trains and public places that, come what may, the Emperor will not be allowed in Paris. The common people express this opinion with energy, not now fearing the mouchards. The spies themselves must report that this opinion is becoming universal, but no murmur is the general war cry among all classes. They call the Emperor an imbecile, and his Generals, courtiers and tailors; but the strongest Imperialists say of him, that the nation must be driven out of France, and are under full impression that the nation can and will conquer. *Le Opinion Nationale* ventured to say that at the last accounts the workman at nearly 2 o'clock, and if he decides very soon by hard fighting under the walls of Paris.

A New Gage of Battle.

[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

King William of Prussia has brought a new element into the war. The world had supposed that the stakes of victory were to be the extension of French dominion to the Rhine, or the absorption into the North German Confederation of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. But the bluff old Prussian King is not content with merely fighting for material advantage. He fights in the contest the element of antique knight errantry. As the combatants in the ancient tournament fought for the beauty of their fair ladies the gauge of battle, so in the suite of the Prussian army the Prussian monarch places the decision of the question as to which nation can best lay claim to the title of "Defender of Civilization." Hear the challenge of the royal combatant to all the world: "Frenchmen, it is German blood that will be uneasy. They shall, in common with all mankind, be convinced that Germany moves at the head of the civilized world." The French champion succumbs will any other dare to take up the gage and fight? And like the old monarch will wear the triple honors of King of Prussia, President of the North German Confederation and leader of civilization. After this let no old Caspar venture to tell his listeners gathered around the fireside of the future that the war that "what they killed each other for he would not well make out." King William has made the matter clear.

Progress of the Prussian Arms.

[From the N. Y. Times of Yesterday.]

With a resistless force as silent and as crushing as the course of fate, the Prussian army has marched on to Paris. The "best possible position on the Moselle" has been as completely driven in as the frontier line between Saarbruck and Metz. Finally it has fallen back to another stage nearer to the Capital of France. The news of the evacuation of Metz is probably premature, but cut off as it now is from all communication with Paris, and left, as at the head of the Moselle, open to the defense of a garrison very inadequate to its vast requirements, its capitulation can only be a question of time, and the time it takes as a bulwark against the conquerors is thoroughly fruitrifled. Like the evacuation of Nancy, there can be no question, and it is quite clear that the three hundred thousand men who have been driven from the Moselle have effected a retreat to the line of the Meuse, or twenty miles further back. The slowness with which news travels in the interval struggle is beyond all precedent. Nancy was entered on Friday, and we are only in possession of the fact after an interval of two days. The fall of Metz and Saarbruck were fought ten days ago, and we are only in the first throes of knowing the magnitude, in view of their results. First, the possession of Alsace was yielded up without further struggle, and the people of Baden were tardily admitted to be the property of the enemy, next the whole of the provinces of Lorraine, the Duchy of Lothaire is all but overrun by the Prussian troops. Toul is all that has been abandoned while two-thirds of the French army have not yet faced the enemy, troops are hurrying for Prussian and Bavarian reserves, as well as for their overwhelming numerical strength.

Previous reverses have made Paris calmer, but not less defiant. It remains to be seen whether the fall of Napoleon will be due to the evidences of weakness which Frar,ce has displayed in the struggle, or whether the Empire can be confidence unshaken. There is a settled and desperate energy in the statement "The four approaches to Paris will be chassed from the land," that in spite of its extravagance will be carried out to the letter. Under any circumstances, lends it a sort of tragic pathos. There are still three armies of France that have passed before reaching the gates of Paris, but who can tell whether the Emperor will be prepared to make a stand in the Valley of the Meuse, on the wood studded plateau of the Argonne, or amidst the hills that the Marne, watered by the Aisne, the Marne and the Seine. Alone or other of these points a stand must be made; but the conviction that another battle must finally decide a contest, which, so far as Prussia is concerned, August 15, already practically ended, will render the French commanders doubly cautious in their selection both of time and place. Their most highly trained troops have been proved incapable of standing before the weight of the Prussian onset; they may, therefore, reasonably hesitate before bringing into action an army reinforced by raw levies from Paris, and untried soldiers from Chalons. To engage the Prussians by sections becomes daily more impossible. Their contracted wedge-like front is now confined within a space of about twenty miles, and their three great divisions evidently advance on a line of centre of weight and direction. The capture of Strasburg, which appears imminent, has assumed the character of a mere episode in the campaign, just as that of Metz may do, now that it is completely bombarded from the south-east. The evacuation of Metz seems to be thus enforced, and there are rumors that it has actually been abandoned, but these as yet lack confirmation. If the main body of the French still hold that place, they must give battle at once, or every chance against them, or retreat to Chalons and the line of the Marne by the long route of Verdun, in which case they are liable to a Prussian attack in flank, MacMahon, it will be observed, has again separated from Bazaine, and if the latter is still at Metz, the French commanders concentrate behind the Marne. The semi-official review of the situation which appears in the *Journal Officiel* shows that there has been no purpose lately of holding Metz, and there is no confidence of fifty-five miles, which separates their respective corps from Nancy, and that the victorious army of the Crown Prince must at no very great distance have to meet a steadily following them. The rapid evacuation of Saverne has almost its counterpart, on a larger scale, in the equally prompt evacuation of Nancy, which will again probably be repeated in the abandonment of the fortress of Toul, at present occupied by the corps lately under the command of Prince Frederick Charles Herry by the telegrams, at which the headquarters of the Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz are placed, is evidently intended for Herny, a station of the railroad line from Saarbruck to Metz, which they would cut off from communication with the main army. The Prussian army would not be over twenty miles long, so that the front of the line of the Prussian army, in contracting since they crossed the frontier in the Rhine provinces of Germany and the Duchies of Lorraine, would be but little more than separated by a distance of not less than sixty miles. We have repeatedly directed attention to the great strength of the line of Froussard, a place situated a few miles north of Metz, as a point where four great railways converge. As will be seen, the Prussians have not failed to realize this, for their movements enables them to isolate Metz completely from any source of supplies; to keep open a road for the immediate transference, if necessary, of the troops before Strasburg, and to render all the reinforcements possible by the new northern railroad route between Eastern France and the capital.

With Metz at the upper end of its section of the Moselle still probably holding out, and Toul on the same river, about forty miles southeast of Nancy, in possession of MacMahon, it may seem as if the line of defense which the French had to the same river, along the river, the railroad and an imperial highway, were by no means totally lost. Nancy is situated on the Meuse, a little below the confluence of the two rivers. It is evident that its possession, together with that of the connecting railroad line, is fatal to the success of the Weissenburg line of defense. At this moment it is highly probable that the whole of the forces that have been drawn from Verdun, the Meuse, to Toul, on the Moselle, a distance of about thirty miles, described by the course of the river Meuse, between it and Verdun, where it becomes navigable, in a northerly direction, and also by about nine miles of the great railroad to Paris, which connects the three valleys. What advantages for defense this line has which the other does not possess, it would be difficult to say. Its possession, together with that of the connecting railroad line, is fatal to the whole Weissenburg line of defense. At this moment it is highly probable that the whole of the forces that have been drawn from Verdun, on

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE expectation that the war would send back on us United States bonds in overwhelming amounts has not been realized, and is not likely to be. In the opinion, however, German bankers in New York did not share, and have profited largely by adopting a different view. It is said that since the battle of Haguenau the orders to purchase our bonds have been constant and are increasing. Instead of "unshipping," the German people have "taken in" our bonds in increased quantities since the war commenced, and it is furthermore reported that a similar fact exists as to France, the difficulties in Paris having stimulated the demand for our securities as the safest investment just now. It is suspected that some part of the gold shipped abroad lately has been by German bankers to buy United States securities, in the belief that they are bound to go up.

THE example of General DOUAY is commended to the Emperor as opening the least disgraceful way out of the difficulties which beset him. That General, when it was lost, courted and found death. The tragic manner of the taking off in one sense made him a hero. The Emperor's prospect now is not much better than was the General's; and by marching out where the enemy's fire is deadliest he might manage to go off in a blaze of glory. We may here remark that some have seriously ascribed to the Emperor the deliberate purpose of dying in action rather than meet the consequences of failure; and the suggestion has been thrown out that his object in taking Prince LOUIS with him was to give him a "baptism" that would cause the army to take him up and defend him as the legitimate successor. If ever the latter idea entered into the Emperor's plan, unforeseen causes have frustrated it, and neither boy nor father is hereafter likely to act in a much higher capacity than a fugitive from an exasperated people. Still, the example of DOUAY is worthy of imitation, if the Emperor has the moral courage left to follow it.

THE effect of the war must in any event domuch to favor Republicanism in Europe. Besides the possibilities which may eventuate in making France a Republic, it will have the effect to stimulate Republicanism in Spain, admonish the people everywhere of the danger of placing their destinies in the hands of one man, lead them to reflect on the consequences, aside from the cost, of immense military establishments, the necessity for which exist only to support the ambition and execute the plans of monarchs, which are seldom in sympathy with the welfare of the people. From Spain, we hear that, notwithstanding the alience maintained and the compact with France and apparent sympathy with her in her struggle with Prussia, there is a deep feeling of satisfaction over the misfortunes of the Emperor, for whom no love is felt. With every upheaval in Europe liberalism has gained, and we may reasonably expect that it will be so in the present instance. It would be placing a low estimate on human sagacity to suppose it possible for such shocks and sacrifices not to be followed by reflection on the part of the masses, and under the burning sun of civilization and increasing intelligence, reflection is the parent of progress in improvement and human rights.

THE PROTESTANT COUNCIL.

The postponement of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York has been rendered necessary by the war in Europe, of which it is not one of the least regretable consequences. Even in this country probably few of the class interested in the objects of the meeting, are so stoically minded, or so advanced in Christian submissiveness as to be able to preserve under the excitements of the time the temper of spirit required for the wise consideration of the subjects of the proposed conference. Persons who live near the scene of the conflict would not choose to leave their homes at such a time, while citizens of the belligerent countries might not choose to meet one another in an alliance of any kind. In Germany, as well as in France, there are divines whose pugnacious tendencies it might be difficult to restrain within the limits of intellectual discussion, if they were brought face to face on neutral ground. The arena of debate might be suddenly converted into a field of Mars, and the organs of logic exchanged for the carnal weapons of war. Perhaps we ought to apologize to our readers for a suggestion so absurd as it may seem to most of them.

Though the sinfulness of all war has never been adopted as one of the fundamental principles of the Evangelical Alliance, the prevention of war is, we believe, well understood to be one of its objects, and if we rightly recollect, its organized agencies have once or twice been brought to bear to allay excitement in England and America which threatened the interruption of peaceful relations between the countries. We do not pretend to say with how much effect, or wasteful with any approbation took place. But whoever examines the organization of the Alliance or looks into its history must, we think, admit that the institution is an appropriate outgrowth of the spirit of our age and admirably adapted to promote peace among the nations. It was evidently formed in the first place to meet a want which was felt as the result of the increased intercourse among the nations of Christendom caused by modern inventions. Catholic controversialists had long been accustomed to urge the divisions of Protestantism as conclusive proof that Protestants could have no part in the unity of truth, while earnest Protestants could not but admit the fact of divisions, though they denied the conclusion drawn from it. In consequence of the improved facilities for travel, Protestants of different countries became acquainted with each other and exchanged views on religious subjects, with the result of discovering their substantial agreement on all the essential points of faith and practice. And they became acquainted with their differences as well. The outcome of this increase of knowledge was perfectly natural. While the difference was not ignored, and so impossible of theirkind as to render all attempts inexpedient to produce a perfect organic union, the points of agreement were so many as to make confederation or alliance for common objects easy and advantageous. During many years the formation of such a confederation was the subject of earnest consideration in Europe and America. Conferences met with reference to it; preliminary meetings were held, and finally delegates from all lands of the Christian world assembled in London, in 1846, when the projected Evangelical Alliance became an established fact. At this meeting, we believe, certain statements of doctrine were agreed upon as a constitution or basis of union among the members of the organization. But after all, the real bond of concord by which its members have been held together is the spirit or life common to all, in virtue of which they harmonize in the pursuit of certain great practical ends. Or we may say one great practical object, which is to bring the Gospel, as they understand it, to bear upon individual and social life. For the Roman Catholic religion, or Popery as they call it, the members of the Alliance entertain no respect, making war upon the system in all its forms. Hence the authorities of the Alliance have energetically interfered in favor of freedom of conscience in behalf of the oppressed Baptists of Sweden, in behalf of the oppressed Jews of Russia, in behalf of the oppressed Roman Catholics of Japan. In Germany the agents of the Alliance have also made themselves very disagreeable to certain High Lutherans who do not believe in the toleration of dissenters. Indeed, the divines of the established churches in Europe generally have given the Alliance the cold shoulder. They look upon it with distrust as an organization separate from and independent of the church, and consequently as merely human in nature and latitudinarian in tendency. But the lay members of such churches seem to regard it with more favor. In fact, the feature of the Alliance which has been the secret of whatever success has attended its operations, and which seems to promise it a long and prosperous career, is its evident sympathy with individual religious life and activity as opposed to churchiness and sacramentalism. To avoid misunderstanding, we must say that many distinguished divines on the continent of Europe and in England are members, and in spite of ecclesiastical opposition, the Evangelical Alliance is a very extensive and influential body, and if permitted to assemble in New York in September, it would doubtless have madea very imposing appearance and a very profound impression. It would have merited the title of a great Protestant Council. It ought, however, to be understood that the Evangelical Alliance is now rather an old institution, which has held a council at certain intervals for many years. In 1855 it met at Paris during the great industrial exhibition. A few years ago it met in Berlin. A meeting would likely have been appointed for this year, if no Council had met in Rome, though doubtless there has been a praiseworthy desire to make the Protestant equal if not surpass the Catholic assembly in the multitude and character of its members.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

A compact practically consolidating the New York Central, the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central Railway interests is announced. The general public first hear of it in an advance on freight and passenger rates. They will hear of it more than once again by further advances. The announcement of a decrease in rates will be the signal of the dissolution of the compact.

The young men of the Erie seem to have got ahead of the old man of the Central in the war which has just closed. For more than two years FISK, GOULD & Co. have been trying to run their broad gauge trains into the great Union Depot at Cleveland, aiming to do this over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track, from its crossing of their Mahoning Division. It is announced that one term of the treaty made on Wednesday last at Albany secures to them this long withheld privilege. They have had similar troubles in Buffalo, and there too Union Depot privileges are granted to them.

So much of the treaty of peace and alliance offers something for the public convenience, but the main feature of the compact fulfills an oft repeated prediction and presents an over-balancing peril to all public interests. We are told that the new arrangement will give a fair share of business to each line, and neither will have any advantage over the other. The interests of the three roads, they say, will be blended to the same effect as if one directorship controlled them all. It is claimed that the new arrangement will obviate the necessity of paying out money in drawbacks and commission for obtaining business, and will equalize the rates to all points in the sage. All the suits now pending between the parties to the treaty are to be withdrawn, litigation between allies weakening their ability to damage their common enemy, the public.

The beginning of the consolidations of smaller railways, by which these great companies have attained to such immense power, was in just such alliances, offensive and defensive. Those alliances have not stopped short of the complete unification of many smaller companies into the three great ones. Still further aggregation compact stop short of consolidating these three great companies into one single management, controlling the rates of freight and fare between the East and West? Indeed, it has already come to this practically, for the three Presidents of the combining lines can now, on an hour's notice, double, if they will, the rates of freight, and shippers will have to come to their terms or else not do any shipping.

The people of the West have a chance for partial relief under the new Constitution of Illinois, which has not been a day too early in going into effect. That instrument acquired legal force on Monday, August 8, and on Wednesday, August 10, was formed the compact, which, under the new Constitution, is illegal in Illinois. Section 12 of the railroad article of the Illinois Constitution prohibits discriminating running contracts between the railroads of the State, in favor of one set of roads at the expense of another set of roads. No Eastern State has even this negative defense against railroad combinations and monopolies, and the people hereaway must endure their sufferings until they are bold enough to recognize the just principle that railroads are public servants, entitled to be used in the same manner as common roads, rivers and canals, subject to legislative regulation. The first section of the proposed amendment to the Michigan Constitution states the position clearly and concisely:

"SECTION 1. The Legislature may, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on railroads in this State, and shall prohibit running contracts between such railroad companies, whereby discrimination is made in favor of either of such companies as against other companies owning connecting or intersecting lines of railroads."

Such law as this is the only public security against the rapacity of the railway kings, who, with every new consolidation, gain in financial ability to further consolidate. That the people will embody this principle in every State constitution is only a question of time.

THE *Financial Chronicle* argues against the probability of the war being a short one. NAPOLEON, it says, is not the French nation, which, it is argued, will never consent to a humiliating peace. Even if a Republic should follow the dethronement of NAPOLEON, the conquest of the nation and the mutilation of its territory could be accomplished only after a long and exhaustive war. The exactions which Prussia will undoubtedly make, will be highly exasperating to the French people, who ordinarily might be counted on to resist them to the last; but it is hardly probable that with the continued advance and success of the Prussian armies, they will conclude that no mutilation of their territory can be prevented. The power of Prussia to make the war short seems more than probable, though it would be contrary to the French character to cease to fight when it was possible to continue the conflict. It will be unsafe to assume that the war is at an end when NAPOLEON is disposed of, if it is the purpose of Prussia, as it doubtless is, to compensate herself and punish France by taking French territory. And any success to the French now would only postpone peace. The *Chronicle* is probably quite right in supposing the war will not be a short one, unless Prussia should, by uninterrupted victories and superior strength at all points, be able to enforce every demand.

THE entire business community has such a direct pecuniary interest in the safety of existing or future property insurance companies that some suggestions of the Chicago *Insurance Chronicle* are eminently worthy of attention. This professional authority asserts that while the total amount of property now insured in the United States is considerably less than the sum of the national debt, the total gross assets of the companies engaged in the business of fire underwriting does not exceed $20,000,000. In other words, if only four per cent. of the whole amount insured should be destroyed within the next twelve months beggary would overtake every insurance company in the country. In view of these things we are told that it is upon the sufficiency of the premium that the security of the insured entirely depends. The business has more at stake in the solvency of the company than even its officers, for out of it to pay his loss would be to them but a single risk gone, but to him it is the loss of all. Fire insurance is founded upon the ascertained facts of experience, and can have no guess work about it. Prudence of management and adequate rates are its best securities, and whoso thinks to protect his property for less than either of these, will miss it. Dear experience pays for cheap insurance, which neither money, nor good names, nor honesty of purpose can make secure. The company cannot lose by taking your risk, unless you are the greater loser, and every dollar you think to gain by reducing their income, reduces your chances of payment in case of loss a hundred fold. Such are the compensations of fire underwriting.

Gen. Grant is to visit Lake George from September 1st to September 9th.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Twenty-five cents worth of alcoholic beverages may totally unfit a man for business; fifty cents worth may place his property at the disposal of a swindler, and seventy-five cents may cause him to murder his wife, or his child, or some other human being. What will you do with it?

A letter from Strasburg says: "I have just met an artist attached to one of the illustrated papers. 'Will you come with me?' he said, 'I am about to sketch a young American lady who has come here to nurse our wounded.' I followed him to the hotel, where we found her. She was young, pretty, and, according to report, rich; certainly an amiable nurse to distract the attention of her patients. She has three horses—one for herself, another to carry the medicines, and the third for her servant."

The *Medical Gazette* says: "Ling Wan, a Celestial charlatan, has taken up his abode in New York, and advertises not only an important materia medica of three hundred 'remarkable Chinese medicines,' but imported apothecaries to dispense them. In this connection it may be of interest to remark that the San Francisco custom house authorities recently seized an invoice of remarkable Chinese remedies,' consisting of pickled monkeys, dried toads, and such like medicinal articles." But what does it matter? These "remedies" are as good as a great many that are eagerly sought after by thousands of our people.

Mr. Isaac M. Singer, of New York, has applied for an extension of a patent granted him on the 4th of November, 1856, for an improvement in sewing machines. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 1st day of October next, and the petition will be heard on the 19th of the same month. The Commissioner of Patents gives notice that any person may oppose the application.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who has been among the cotton fields, reports the freedmen discouraged at the probable low prices of the staple, and unwilling to pick, and gives the opinion of an old planter who has extensive dealings with the negroes, besides his own personal examination of thousands of acres, that in the absence of worms, with no storms and a good picking season—even with these advantages, including the increased area planted, the cotton crop cannot reach the number of bales pressed last year.

San Francisco, it is claimed in a recent article in the *Overland Monthly*, now "stands far ahead of any other city in the United States, or indeed in Europe, in point of hotel accommodations." The capital invested in the five principal hotels of the city is nearly $4,000,000, the annual income from them being nearly three million of dollars.

A generous Memphian gave the city land for a public park; but, before the city had laid out much money on it, his discovered a mistake that the donor didn't own it, and never did.

There are now 4,628 miles of railway in India, which have cost about $365,000,000. The earnings aggregate upon capital of $347,500,000, have expended $417,000,000, and require about $70,000,000 more to complete the unfinished roads. The locomotive and rolling stock consisted, in 1874 of 1,000 locomotives, and 22,336 locomotive wagons and trucks. The number of shareholders on December 31, 1869, amounted to 48,793, of whom 47,885 were living in England, 444 Englishmen, living in India, and 394 natives.

Schools of whales are reported to be disporting themselves in Panama Bay, and harpooners are desired to go and capture them.

The losses by fire in the United States, last month, were more than $5,000,000 larger than in July 1869.

A curious financial "irregularity" has just come to light at New Bedford, Mass. The savings bank there has about $5,000,000 in deposits, and its treasurer, William C. Coffin, proves to be a defaulter for $34,000. He is an energetic man of about fifty, simple and economical in his habits, and, up to the date of the announcement of his defalcation, was widely esteemed in every circle. His peculations commenced during his first year in the bank, the first amount taken being only twenty dollars. Unable to make good even this small sum, he continued to abstract the loss constantly increasing during the whole period of twenty-seven years. His bondsmen are good, but are not all the same now as at first and the question of the dilatory character of their liability is interesting.

The United States Treasury now contains $1,035,000, due the different States, under the permanent annual appropriation of $30,000 for each Senator and Representative in the States, the amount being divided *pro rata* among the States according to their population. Prior to the late war this fund was generally drawn upon promptly after the commencement of hostilities many of the States offering themselves for the appropriations, and the amounts due them therefore remained to their credit, while, of course, the portions due the Southern States were not paid out. In a few year or two, however, the militia service has received more attention in the North and West, and the States have drawn the appropriations with regularity, and if the militia forces increase as rapidly as anticipated, the heavy balance of over one million dollars now standing to their credit, will be used up in arming and equipping them.

Chicago's multitudes are accounted for. They are not men and women that amount to something in a city's growth, for a paper of that place says: "In Chicago there are nearly 300,000 people, two-thirds of whom are under twenty-one years of age. We doubt if there is another city of like size in the world with so large a proportion of minors."

Operations have been commenced in the Mersey to raise the steam-tug Brother Jonathan, which is sunk at the southern extremity of the Prince's Stage, Liverpool. There will be four balloons, calculated to lift forty tons each, twenty to lift twenty tons, and twelve to lift ten tons—total, 680 tons. The balloons are supplied with a number of gas valves, which, when the latter have been "charged," and the balloons affixed, an apparatus to be lowered to the sunken vessel, and fastened to it by an iron bolt, and the formation of the hydrogen gas in the generator will be commenced, which will inflate the balloons and cause them to rise, the vessel rising with them.

All the soldiers of Wisconsin are to meet at Milwaukee in a grand reunion, September 26, 27, 28. The famous 'Old Abe' is advertised as one of the attractions.

A Richmond, Va., letter says: "The temperance cause is flourishing here. Whisky saloons are closing up and selling out, the temperance societies are rapidly enlarging their membership, and several new societies have recently been instituted."

California received 15,000 additions to population over the Pacific Railroad in the half of 1870 and 5,000 more by other routes, and the people regard it as a healthy sign that the new-comers seek homes in the rural districts, which are filling up faster than was expected. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks the number of winter visitors must increase every year, and says: "Travelers who come in the autumn and remember and June can accomplish a double object—escape from a rigorous winter, and make acquaintance with California when clothed in verdure and bloom, and free from dust."

A new organization against Tammany in New York politics is the Workingmen's Central Union, which has resolved against Democratic extravagance and corruption, approving and indorsing Grant's administration and agreeing to co-operate with good citizens in the city of New York and the State, to organize and form clubs for the purpose of rescuing the city and State from misrule and misgovernment.

PERSONAL.

Dickens's personal taste in dress was always "loud." He liked gay vests, glittering jewelry, showy satin stocks, and everything rather *pronounce*, yet no man had a keener or more unsparing critical eye for the vulgarities in others. He once gave to a friend a vest of a most gorgeous shawl pattern. Soon after, at a party, he quizzed his friend unmercifully for his "stunning" vest, although he had on him at that moment its twin brother, or sister—whatever sex vests belong to. This inability to turn the bull's eye upon himself, with the facility for searching it out in others, was a defect in his idiosyncracy; for, despite many foibles and vanity, there exists in man a *little self-unconsciousness*. All of us are not blind to our own defects.

Mr. Minard, of Morristown, N. J., having erected an orphan asylum, at a cost of $20,000, especially for the daughters of foreign missionaries, has presented it to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Heinrich Martin, a blind and dumb poet of Dresden has produced a book of aphorisms, called "Book of Wisdom and Truth," which has sold rapidly.

Booth, Florence, Wallack, Maggie Mitchell, Lotta and other managers and stars are subscribing from $50 to $100 each to procure testimonial plate for Mr. McVicker, manager, for and W. E. Spiding for their labors in procuring the abolition of the tax on gross receipts of theaters.

Bayard Taylor has for several years been engaged in Germany as well as in America in translating both prose and poetry. Scholars in this country and in Europe, who have read Mr. Taylor's translation and compared it with many others, pronounce it superior to any which has appeared. It retains the structure of rhythm and genuine spirit of the original have all been preserved, so that we shall undoubtedly now have presented to the world in an English version of Goethe's masterpiece. Mr. Taylor's notes will be very comprehensive and full of literary and anecdotical interest. Fields, Osgood & Co. will publish the work this fall in a style uniform with Bryant's Homer and Longfellow's Dante.

The Life-Saving Benevolent Association, of New York, has presented its gold medal, inscribed as follows, to another brave man: "Presented to Charles A. Ranlett, Master of the ship Surprise, in recognition of his humanity and remarkably skilful seamanship in saving the life of William A. Joy, aged fourteen years, who fell from aloft into the ocean at midnight, during a gale of wind, on a voyage from New York to China, the 28th of January, 1870." In the note of presentation it is said: "This Association recognizes your 'skillful seamanship' as evidenced by the sails of shortened, tall, wearing ship twice, and heaving to within forty-five minutes, in a dark night, in mid ocean, which rendered the rescue of the boy possible."

It is proposed to recognize Ashbury's daring in coming to sail his yacht in American waters by a $5,000 service of gold plate, made of American gold.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says that the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton was instantly cured of chewing tobacco by a young miss of twelve, to whom he was giving good advice about Lent. She said: "Please don't preach self-denial to me when you have your mouth full of nasty tobacco!" The reverend gentleman turned aside his head, removed the offoma weed from his mouth, and has never since used it.

Mr. Froude, the historian, in a recent lecture on the "Philosophy of History," and the various phases through which historical study has passed, said: "We are as far as ever from forming impartial judgments, and facts partially stated are not facts at all. For the present I object to all historical theories. I object to them as calculated to vitiate the observation of facts, without which such speculations are not worth the paper on which they are written. The most perfect English history which exists is to be found, in my opinion, in the historical plays of Shakspeare. In those plays, rich as they are in fancy and imagination, the main bearings of the national story are scrupulously adhered to, and, wherever attainable, verbal correctness. Shakspeare's object was to exhibit as faithfully as he possibly could the exact characters of the great actors in the national drama—the circumstances which surrounded them, and the motives, internal and external, by which they are influenced. To know these is to know all. The reader can frame his own theories. No such directness of insight, no such breadth of sympathy, has since been applied to the writing of English history."

Madame Maria Niemann-Seebach, whom Manager Gran introduces to the American public next month, it is said, holds a rank in Germany equal to that held by Ristori all over Europe. She is described as a very handsome and tender looking blonde, thirty-five years of age.

The realization of a project to erect a statute to Theodore Korner, in his native city of Dresden, which originated some years ago with the Literary Society of that place, is not to be long deferred. The funds have been raised, and Professor Dr. Hanel was intrusted with the execution of the model, which is at present finished, and represents the poet and hero in a thoughtful mood, wearing with his sword resting to his left breast, while in his right hand he holds his patriotic songs, his most terrible weapon against the oppressors of Germany. The loose dragoon-cloak is thrown back so as to show the uniform of "Lutzow's wild horsemen." An oak trunk serves at once as a symbol of German strength and a momento of the warrior-poet's resting-place.

The Japanese government has determined to establish two schools in Japan for the education of the children in the higher classes, and has called two Japanese, a little in front of them, the Rev. S. K. Brown, D.D., and the Rev. G. F. Verbeck to take charge of them. Both have consented, and will be sent to their responsible position. Mr. Verbeck is already in Yeddo, engaged in his school.

Carnival Antonelli has repeatedly refused artists permission to model his bust, as he had no time to give them sittings. But Vinnie Ream asked him and he said: "But," said he, "an exception should be made in your favor, you are a child of the American Government, a government I respect and admire. Its Congress has commissioned you to make the statue of Mr. Lincoln, a man for whom I had a great regard. I cannot refuse you." He is described as a small man, and like Liszt, a handsome old fellow. His face ripples most pleasantly with expression; his manners are simple but very courtly, and as fascinating as those of a charming woman. There is a little unconsciousness about him, but it is not offensive.

STATE NEWS.

The debt of Easton is only $75,085 28.

The new Episcopal church in Towanda is to cost $80,000.

There are fifteen hundred men employed in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

G. W. Wallard killed James Watterson in Chester county last week, by striking him with his fist. Verdict, accidental.

A man in Berks county has a duck with a horn growing out of one side of its head.

Adam Dehart, a Reading boy was drowned Friday afternoon.

Michael Creyton, a miner, was murdered in Clearfield county on the 6th.

The potato bug has made its appearance in a number of localities.

Rev. Dr. Black, of Iowa University, has not been elected President of the Pennsylvania College, as stated. There is no vacancy.

The Lancaster County Fair will be held September 29th to 30th, at Lancaster.

Reading is said to have a Board of Trade.

Horse thieves are operating in Chester county.

Very coal discoveries are reported in Tioga county.

Chickens sell for fifty cents a pair in Harrisburg.

Reading wants a health office established in that city.

The chestnut crop promises to be quite abundant next fall.

The annual Fair of the Indiana County Agricultural Society will be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September.

Christian Vanpool died in Half Moon township, Center county, recently, at the advanced age of 102 years.

A boy in Indiana county has been struck by lightning three times during his short life.

Chester is going to build a school house for colored children.

Rev. J. Edward Bell, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call from the Old South Church, in Reading, Mass.

Lightning has been very destructive in Chester county this season. Five persons have lost their lives, three were severely injured, and about forty buildings have been struck.

Ida Teale, a young woman living in Columbia county, was struck by lightning and killed, on the 3d inst., while standing in the door of her home. She is terribly burned, but may recover.

A young Prussian has became insane on account of the war between France and Prussia. He has only been in the country about six weeks.

There is a great deal of sickness among children in Greenville, and numerous deaths.

Lewis Hemmel, near Kingston, Cumberland county, hung himself in a barn on Saturday.

Peter Hendricks and wife, of Montgomery county, have passed the sixty-first anniversary of a happy married life, and bid fair to live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

The project is again agitated of establishing at Lewisburg, Union county, a normal and study district, consisting of Cambria, Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties.

A Mr. Jamnelli, of Williamsport, fell into a vat of hot water in a paper mill at Chambersburg last week, and was scalded to death.

A feature of the picnic given in honor of the State Convention of the G. A. R. at Wilkesbarre, last week, was a swimming match, all the contestants in which had lost a leg. It was won by Major Calhoun, of Philadelphia.

James Ramsey, a young man at Greenville, fell through the window of a billiard saloon that place on the 4th inst., and was instantly killed.

A rolling mill is to be built at Greenville. Work will be begun at once on one of the buildings, which is to be one hundred and sixty feet long by eighty feet wide. Other buildings will be erected in due time.

The Clarion wells Nos. 2 and 3, on the flat at Marienville, owned by James E. Brown and others, took fire from the escape gas of No. 3, while drilling, and two men in the top of the derrick at the time were badly burned—one of them, John A. Brinker, will perhaps not recover.

The corner-stone of the State Normal School, now in course of erection in West Chester, will be laid on Wednesday, September 14. Governor Geary, ex-Governor Pollock, Superintendent J. P. Wickersham, General Harry White, and other prominent men have been announced to be there on that day.

On Monday, the 8th inst., a locust post in front of Mr. Berz Crouse's residence, a short distance west of Ebensburg, and immediately underneath a locust tree, was struck by lightning and totally demolished, while the tree remained undisturbed. The inmates of the house felt the effects of the shock quite severely. The tallest object, according to this, is not always in the most danger.

According to the books of the Adjutant General's Department, there are two hundred and seventy-one companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, whose aggregate numerical strength is thirteen thousand men. Thirty additional companies are in rapid process of organization. The minimum number of a company, according to a recent act of the Legislature, is thirty-one.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania will take place at the institution on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, when three trustees will be elected to serve the ensuing three years. Every County Agricultural Society in the State has a right to send three delegates as electors. The College, under the judicious management of Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., is recovering lost ground.

The Juniata *Sentinel* says: A few nights ago a child—daughter of J. A. McGill, of Tuscarora Valley—feeling thirsty went down stairs to get a drink. The water being out on the porch the child went out there and drank. On closing the outside door after her mother noticed that it did not close with its usual freedom. She also felt something about her feet. After getting the child one pair of boots she found that the cried. The father examined her ankle and discovered a singular puncture and a slight swelling. The little thing died. No one was hurt was received at the door, and conjecturing that the child had gone out, he went downstairs to the outside door, under which he found a large copperhead snake. Mr. McGill put his light to the wound and sucked the poison out, and thereby in all probability saved the life of his child. The child, we have been informed, is getting well.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denison, mother of the late Hon. Orlando Denison, died this morning at her residence near Wyoming. She was born in September after the Wyoming massacre, and was consequently nearly ninety-two years of age.

On the 31st ult., a fiendish outrage was perpetrated on a young lady residing near Newmanstown, in Lebanon county. It seems that while on her way to a meeting in the evening she was overtaken by two young men in a buggy, who invited her to ride with them, as they were also going to the meeting. She accepted the invitation, but upon their telling her that they were from Reading and were related to the family with whom she was living, consented to ride with them. Instead, however, of taking her to the meeting they proceeded by another route to the mountains, where they committed a fiendish outrage upon her person, treating her in a most brutal manner and inflicting a very severe injury upon her. The young lady is about sixteen years of age, of respectable family, and of unimpeachable character. The perpetrators of the deed were arrested.

Some person has been playing a most cruel joke upon Davis, of the Easton *Express*, by sending him an account of the "Battle of Metz," which turns out to be a *verbatim* account (with the exception of a few slight additions) of another "Battle of Corinth," as published in the New York *Times* of April 11th, 1862.

On Saturday night week, some fiend came to the house of Mr. Feltz, near Shoemakerville, Berks county, knocked for admission, but no one being home but Mrs. Feltz and daughter, they refused to let him in, when he got in through the cellar window. Mrs. Feltz fled out of the house, but were followed by the villian, and Mrs. Feltz failing into a ditch, was overtaken and her person outraged; the daughter was then overtaken and outraged. The ladies made all the resistance they could, but were severely used and overcome, the marks of the scoundrel's fingers being left on Mrs. Feltz, plainly indicating a struggle. Both were terribly frightened afterwards by Mr. Feltz, and taken home. They suffered intensely since, and it is feared will be permanently injured for life. The affair caused great excitement in the neighborhood, but though every effort has been made, the perpetrator has not been detected.

A party, consisting of Lewis Snyder, his mother, Mrs. Snyder, and a little girl seven years old, a grand-daughter of Mrs. Snyder, were arrested and taken to the lock-up at Reading on Saturday, on the charge of fraudulently uttering a pass. They were traveling on a family pass, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the year 1870, to "John Forsyth and family, House of Representatives, Pennsylvania." Snyder was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer the charge at Court, and released. The pass used by the Snyders, has been shown by three different parties during the past week, to three different conductors, and is much worn and disfigured, showing that it has been constantly in use since the issue.

OHIO NEWS.

The United States collected $511,320 50 tax on whisky in Montgomery county, from January 1 to July 31. The tax on tobacco during the same time amounted to $42,193 66.

Mr. J. N. Demmon, a graduate of the State University, and for two years pastal Alliance College, has taken the Professorship of Latin and Greek at Hiram College, in the same State, an institution under the control of the Christian denomination.

It takes nine bushels of blackberries to supper the Ohio Penitentiary.

The number of births in Cleveland last year was 2,333; of deaths, 612.

It took $87 50 to send a telegram from the Germans of Cincinnati to the King of Prussia.

Only one marriage license was issued in Lake county in July. Is the wheat crop short?

Last Wednesday, near Lakeville, a little child, one year old, attempted to get out of bed while its parents were out of the house, and in doing so its chin caught upon the rail, where it hung until it was discovered, dead.

Edward Combs, of Chesterfield, Fulton county, while driving across the railroad track at Wauseon, on the 3d inst., was struck by an engine and killed. The fault was in his horse, which became unmanageable. On the same day, at Delta, Charley Zimmonand, a lad of fourteen years, was run over by the cars and killed.

A man named Stevens was fatally stabbed by Perry Webster, in Springfield, Saturday night. Webster was arrested.

J. G. Wright, of Toledo, was drowned while bathing on Monday.

Edward McComb, a farmer of Fulton county, one day last week tried to drive across the railroad track at Wauseon while the engine was approaching, and failing in the attempt, and a minute his corpse was dangling on the cowcatcher, and the wreck of his wagon scattered far and wide.

The Dayton *Journal* says: Reports from all parts of the country indicate one of the finest tobacco crops ever raised in this valley.

Some six years ago a stranger called into Harris's banking house, Waynesville, and deposited some $800, saying that he would call again soon and get it. Nothing was ever more or heard of the man until a few days ago, when he called. After a short conversation Mr. Harris identified him, and told him that he deposit and interest amounted to a certain sum. "All right," said the stranger, "give me my money and I'll pay you your interest."

Mrs. Melinda Lane, an aged widow lady, committed suicide in Dayton on Friday last. Her mind had been unsettled since the death of her husband.

The first camp meeting in Ohio was held at Marietta in 1805.

Noble county produced 2,170,874 pounds of tobacco last year.

John C Gies, an old and well-to-do farmer of Muskingum county, was lately swindled to the amount of $5,000 by a man who called at the old story of fortune-telling, a pot of gold, silver mine, and hiding a pocket-book with $3,000 in it, in his discovery and concealment. The swindler, who is about fifty-five years old, is described as a tall, slim man, with a black suit on, and claims to be a gypsies left a bundle of paper and some lead.

The Newark *American* says: Mrs. Elzy Winters, of Hebron township, died on Wednesday last, was probably the oldest church member in this region. She united with the Presbyterian Church in this place in 1818, and continued her membership therein uninterruptedly till her death.

On Wednesday last, while Mr. Frederick Walt, of East Norwalk, and his son-in-law, a young man named Fletcher, were engaged in sloning up a well near that place, the ground caved from around the top of the well to a great force and buried the two men beneath. Neighbors came to the rescue, and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Walt alive, but Mr. Fletcher was killed.

The Mahoning *Vindicator* says that a young man named John Matthews lost his life while superintending the sinking of a shaft in Mill creek on Wednesday last. He had fired the fuse for a blast, and was ascending the shaft when he heard the explosion, he immediately went down stairs to the outside door, under which he found a large copperhead snake. Mr. Matthews put his light to the wood and smoked the polson out, and thereby in all probability saved the life of his child. The child, we have been informed, is getting well.

STATE POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Gazette* parades a card of J. F. Keeler, who, it says, was one of the Reform Movement's ablest champions. This is a mistake: Mr. Keeler was not a leader, although he tried hard to be one, and has not been even a member since the week before the Convention, when the Lieutenants of his master called to enroll him as a delegate, and the Executive Committee refused to adopt an address and series of resolutions prepared and presented by him, because they contained the germ of his own policy as well as that of his master, which was "to run for Governor," said Mr. Seward, "has taken us a text which will be remembered and forgotten, and then a good work." In this extract Mr. Seward, who was speaking on the stump almost the length of the coast, declared that our European commerce and connections would sink into insignificance, while that of Europe would have a wonderful rise, and the religious beyond, would become the chief healer of events in the world's history. It is only twenty years since these words were uttered as a prophecy, and it will probably require much less than twenty years to show their truthfulness. Mr. Seward may extend his journey as far as India. The present trip is only the carrying out of the journey purposed by him when he made his visit to California and Alaska last year, but was diverted to Mexico instead of continuing on to the westward until he reached the East. Now he intends finishing his work—that is all.

The Democratic newspapers are busily assisting, and the Democratic Congress, just authorized by Congress, will amount to about $30,000,000 a year, all of which vast sum will go into the pockets of John A. Griswold, of Troy, New York, Dan. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and E. R. Ward, of Detroit, because these men are the reputed owners of the patent under which the Bessemer steel is manufactured. How great an error such statament is, the Detroit *Post* indicates by giving some certain facts. It says:

"No J. Bessemer steel making has not paid its way in this country, and but few English makers have been here. Mr. Griswold, Morrell & Co. have spent about $250,000, and got back for rails some $80,000. D. J. Morrell & Co. have spent $100,000, and got back $40,000. E. R. Ward has spent same $212,000, of which $200,000 has been paid to Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict and got back about $500. The Harrisburg Steel Company have lost a large amount, and the other parties have no larger returns, if any, to show. How the $30,000,000 a year is to be given to these men by individuals or by the Congress, is a conundrum which will puzzle a long time before it is solved. They, or any others, will wait a long time before the profits in this manufacture will reach a tenth of that sum. It is meant that this shall be the case, and the history of the past will be so said in reply that as the price for that patent is only $1 50 per ton, it would take twenty million tons to pay the amount. And yet it is meant that they pocket the tariff on the big profits. We repeat that no Bessemer steel has tumbled down to less than half what it was before it was made in this country, and the foreigners pay the tariff on the reduction. The total tariff would not be five per cent. of the $2,000,000.

"DAS ALT SCHULMAUS AN DER KRICK."

[The Pennsylvania Dutch of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, and other counties of this State, is a dialect by itself; philologists stating us that it is a mixture of South German and Yankee. The poet of this peculiar speech was Dr. Harbaugh, who was for it what Whittier has been for New England, the poet of its people. The Rev. B. Bausman, of Reading, has collected some of Dr. Harbaugh's quaint poems in a book, entitled "Harbaugh's Harfe," and the Reformed Church Publication Board has published them for the benefit of the deceased poet's family. Some of the poems are translated, among them the one named above, "The Old School House." Here it is:]

To-day it is just twenty years
Since I began to roam;
Now, sadly back, I stand once more
Before the quaint old schoolhouse door,
Given by my father's home.

Oh, where are now the schoolmates, who
Here studied long ago?
Some scattered o'er the world's wide waste!

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 15, 1870.

The condition of the local money market continues easy under a comparatively light demand upon it. Very little paper that would be considered first-class is seen on the outside market, the banks readily absorbing nearly all that class. There is a good deal of idle deposits awaiting a favorable condition of the market, to be used in purchasing oil and other leading articles that may be depressed during the continuance of the present war on the Continent. It is thought that the effects of the war have already been discounted, both in the advance and the decline of those articles which at first appeared so sensitive at the declaration of war.

As remarked by the *Financial Chronicle*, soon after the war was declared, speculation began to turn upon its probable progress. It soon became apparent that the initial success of Napoleon would be regarded as meaning a prolonged struggle, for the Prussians could afford to lose more than one battle, while the defeat of Napoleon in the first important conflict was looked upon as favorable to an early peace, through his overthrow or abdication as the Emperor of the French; for it was felt that he could not support himself in the face of an army defeated and Paris in a tumult. Consequently, when the intelligence of the defeat of the French was made public on Monday last, gold and breadstuffs went down by the run, and bonds, cotton and petroleum advanced; while the speculation in dry goods ceased entirely. The opinions by which the fluctuations have been brought about, may themselves change absolutely and arbitrarily at any moment; the profound wisdom of yesterday may prove utter foolishness to-morrow, and it is well to recall the various errors that have been made, in order that they may be profited by in the future.

—The bond market was higher to-day, and closed with a firm feeling. Should the report of additional Prussian victories prove correct, we may look for another advance in them to-morrow.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	110⅝	111	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅝	110	109⅞
10-40s	107⅞	108	107⅞
Gold	116¾	116¾	117

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, A polio building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 15, 1870.	10:30.	11.30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30.	2:30.	3:30.	4:30 P. M.
Cumb'l'd & Hudson	96⅝	96	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Do Scrip	91⅝	91¾	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	—
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	96⅜	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Harlem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan Cent'l	—	118⅝	—	118½	—	—	—
Mich Southern	93¼	93	93	93	92¾	93	—
Illinois Central	—	131	—	131½	—	—	—
Cleve. & Pittsb	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82	82	82	82	—
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	—
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	—
St. Paul	44	44	44	44	44	44	—
Do preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	—
Wabash	52	52	—	—	—	—	—
Do preferred	—	73¾	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne	—	93½	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	—
Chicago	—	93	—	93	—	—	—
W. U. Tel	—	24¾	—	24¾	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	38¼	—
Adams Express	—	68	—	68	—	—	—
Wells-Fargo	—	42¾	—	42¾	—	—	—
American	—	42¾	—	42¾	—	—	—
United States	—	44	—	44	—	—	—
Gold	117	116⅞	116¾	117	117	117¼	—

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95¾	95¾		⅛
N. Y. Central scrip	91¾	91¾		⅛
Erie	23¾	23¾		⅛
Reading	96¾	96⅞	⅛	
Harlem	130	130½		½
Illinois Central	131½	131½		—
Cleve. and Pittsb	106	105		1
Northwestern	82¾	82		¾
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾		—
Rock Island	114	114⅝	⅝	
St. Paul	61	60¾		¼
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾		—
Wabash	51¾	51¾	¼	
Do. preferred	73	73		—
Fort Wayne	93½	93½		—
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30¾		—
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	1	
Adams Express	68¾	68		¾
Lake Shore	93½	93½		½
Gold	117⅛	117¼		—

—The last war between the New York Central and Erie Railway Companies—or, to speak more accurately, between Mr. Fisk and Mr. Wm. Orbit—is reported to have terminated not in a drawn battle, but in a treaty of alliance between the principal railroads of the country. This report may not be true, but the alliance is nevertheless quite possible. Any such understanding among the great railway corporations would be decided only to operate against the public, and it could certainly have no other object. Such an understanding, if it exists, is—up to this date—the crowning proof of many proofs given during the last few months of the many imperialism which threatens to make the American people its victims; and of all the systems of financial dominion ever aimed at the commercial liberty of any people, that of the railroad interests of America is the strongest and most far-reaching. It is easy to say that these railway combinations grow rich on the prey of commerce; but the statement is true, and measures exactly this, that the many are plundered to enrich the few. There really seems no other cure for such popular evils than to allow them to grow into such impossibilities as to defy

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old Flour for Bakers' Use—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Hotel for Sale—B. Trimble's Executors.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division Bonds.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Pocket Corn Sheller—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
List of Schools—Commences September 12.
Spalding's Glue.
White Lead—Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz.
Vitalia for the Hair—Pitman's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galton's.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Soldiers' Attention—Henry F. Weaver.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. K. Ecker.
Steatite Slate Pencils—Sloan, King & Co.
Troy Female Seminary—John H. Willard.
For Prothonotary—Geo. D. Biddle.
Storeroom and Fixtures For Rent—Croft & Phillips.
Orphans' Court Sale—Richard J. McCaffrey.
Improved Standard Scales—E. H. Souder.
Blank Books, Gold Pens—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Money to Loan—Geo. R. Hill.
Situation Wanted—L. S. D.
Position Obtained—S. T. Meller.
Laboring Men—S. T. Meller.
Perfect Fitting Shirts—Putnam.
Girls Wanted—No. 1 Sixth street.
Goshen Cheese—Jenkins.
Piance for Rent—Hoffman & Hale.
Lung Cure—Dr. Keyser.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Carpets—Bovard, Rose & Co.
Fertilizer Money Drawer—A. B. Swem.
White Lawn Overdresses—White, Orr & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL'S NEW OFFICE

The Removal, and the Way it Was Accomplished.

A Complete Newspaper Establishment.

It is now something more than six years since the COMMERCIAL came under the present management. During that time it has been three times enlarged, and the concern at the present time bears the same relation to what it then was, as the acorn, just placed in the ground, to the full grown oak with its hundred out-spreading still extending branches. Its circulation, which at first was confined to a limited circle at home, is now over the entire State and into Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and the principal cities of the country, and is constantly increasing. Probably no paper was ever on a more solid or enduring basis. No part of its support is from fictitious or transitory causes. It rests on an established character for independence in all matters and its acknowledged superiority as a newspaper and a journal of character and influence. Our establishment, as a newspaper office, is extensive and thoroughly organized at our new location fully described below:

THE REMOVAL.

The business of the COMMERCIAL requiring better accommodations and increased facilities, a removal was determined upon, and the large four-storied building, on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, was secured. The contract for refitting the building and adapting it to the purposes required, were awarded on the first of April, and the work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The necessity of a daily newspaper establishment is no easy matter, under the most favorable circumstances; but when the task involves the taking down and fitting up of the floors of large four cylinder printing machines with such facility as not to miss the working of a single issue of the paper it becomes doubly difficult, and requires extraordinary care and skill in handling the machinery. The press room having been made ready for the reception of the press, we were enabled, on the 20th of May, to make the following announcement:

The present number of the COMMERCIAL is issued from our new office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The task of moving the heavy machinery and other belongings to our office, has been accomplished without the loss of an issue. It was commenced when the press stopped four o'clock Saturday morning, and in less than four hours our press was ready to start, with engine and boiler and nearly everything else in place, on the ground vault. Meanwhile the compositors had become something like old residents in their new composing room, which is among the very best in the country. The work of transferring the forms—engine, type, etc., was also accomplished with the greatest celerity, as our brethren in the business will readily understand. In our issue of Saturday morning we expressed a doubt whether the change would be made in time to issue a paper Monday morning. The fact is, we had ten or fifteen hours to spare, the task having been accomplished without confusion, hesitancy or loss—a fact, we feel justified in saying, that is without a parallel in its line. The credit belongs wholly to Mr. R. W. Taylor, widely known as the accomplished and efficient foreman of the mailing establishment of R. Hoe & Co., press makers, New York; Carroll & Kelly, Cincinnati; Brown, Pittsburgh boiler makers; James Bown, the machinist, whose work is everywhere commended; Weldon & Kelly, carpenters; extensive gas fitters; D. R. Ecker, a mason, who is equal to any emergency; and to our own excellent pressman, Mr. John Rummel, and his faithful assistants. With the work committed to such hands, we have found it almost a pleasure to move.

The achievement above noted cannot be properly estimated by those who are not familiar with the construction of the Hoe press, with its ponderous frame, its heavy cylinders and "turtles," and its thousand and one large and small appendages. All these had to be taken apart, hauled to our new quarters, unloaded in a promiscuous heap, and then readjusted with the precision of the finest clock-work. In addition to this was the labor of removing the steam engine and boiler, and getting them so arranged as to furnish the motive power for the press. We doubt whether any similar task has ever been accomplished, in the same time, in this country. It certainly has no parallel in the history of the newspaper press of Pittsburgh.

We must not omit mention of another great achievement in connection with the removal. This was the transfer of safes from the old counting-room to the new. Messrs. Burke & Barnes, of Nos. 129 and 131 Third avenue, manufacturers of fire and burglar proof safes, were engaged to perform this difficult task. When the new counting-room had been prepared for the reception of the safes notice was conveyed to the firm above mentioned, who were prompt in their response with a large detachment of the best of workingmen employed in their extensive establishment. When we say that the removal of these large, heavy and unwieldy objects was accomplished within the space of two hours, without the slightest accident, we feel that we could pay no higher compliment to the parties engaged in the task. It may be set down that no similar thing has ever been done in this city or elsewhere in so short a time and without accident. To Messrs. Burke & Barnes, then, we are under many obligations, in that they were so promptly and carefully executing a portion of the removal which we had all along regarded as one of the most difficult pertaining to the transfer of so large an establishment from one building to another.

THE BUILDING.

The COMMERCIAL building occupies a most commanding position, being immediately opposite the Postoffice, Custom House, and new City Hall, and within one square of the Court House. It is within the hub of the business portion of the city, and easily accessible to the merchants, the manufacturers, the professional men, and all others who contribute to our advertising columns. The building fronts on Smithfield street, running back on Fifth avenue eighty feet. It was thoroughly overhauled and refitted throughout, at a very considerable outlay. A new front was among the most important of the external improvements, giving an entirely new and modern aspect to the old corner. As it is universally conceded that the "COMMERCIAL is the best newspaper published in the State," it may not be considered egotistical to repeat this concession, coupled with one other concession general among the printing fraternity here, that the COMMERCIAL establishes the best newspaper stand in Pittsburgh."

THE COUNTING ROOM.

The main entrance to the Counting Room is on Fifth avenue. The apartment is spacious and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. Its entire length and breadth are seventy-five by twenty-two feet, and the room is divided into four compartments, occupied respectively by the Business Manager, the Book-keeper, the Advertising and Subscription Clerks, and the Clerk who keeps the accounts of agents and carriers. Additional to the above are a number of day counting-room—that in the rear, at the door opening to the hall and stairway leading to the editorial and composing rooms—has been set apart for occupancy by the proprietors, and also for the delivery of papers to newsboys, trainboys and carriers.

Upon entering the Counting Room the first object which arrests the attention of the visitor is the elegant apartment of the Business Manager, entrance to which is gained through an arched doorway, of the Gothic style of architecture. The floor is covered with a fine Brussels carpet, and the furniture is in perfect harmony with the general good taste which characterizes the fitting up of the entire establishment.

Adjoining the Business Manager's apartment, on the right as you enter, is that of the Book-keeper, Mr. Ed. Abel, which is handsomely carpeted and furnished in a style similar to the Business Manager's room, with the addition of a fine desk and a large fire and burglar proof safe. The latter manufactured at the establishment of Marvin & Co., New York.

Next we come to the Advertising Department, adjoining which are the Subscription, Postoffice and Agents' and Carriers' Departments, each in its regular order. These branches are attended to by Mr. Thomas Malov and his assistants, and the various departments named are fitted up and arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of their several conductors. Here, also, is a fire-proof safe of the smaller class, which came from the establishment of Messrs. Burke & Barnes, the celebrated safe manufacturers of this city.

The delivery window for carriers, train boys and news-boys is located at the end of the counting room, which communicates with the Fifth avenue entrance to the editorial and composing rooms. Here Mr. Wm. Conners will be found at proper hours ready to attend to the wants of customers.

Mr. Briggs, the indefatigable presenter of bills and collector of money for the concern, who is always punctual in fulfilling his engagements, has established his headquarters in the Advertising Department.

The counters are constructed of oiled walnut, with ash panels, and are surmounted with arched windows, also of walnut, elaborately carved and molded in graceful design. The arrangement of the windows is such that the person coming in on business is directed at once to the department with which his business is connected. This by means of neat gilt signs, in semi-circular form, over the arched windows, as—1st, "Business Manager;" 2d, "Cashier;" 3d, "Advertising;" 4th, "Subscription;" 5th, "Postoffice and Answers to Advertisers;" 6th, "Agents and Carriers."

The paper hanging and decorations, the styles of which are elaborately ornate, present to the eye an appearance both attractive and costly. The walls are also adorned with numerous paintings, which serve to greatly enhance the general splendor and attractiveness of the room. During the day the place is well lighted by means of five large windows on the Fifth avenue side of the building, while at night four elegant chandeliers pendent from a cord of light, strong and cheerful, upon the various apartments herein described.

In completion of the account which we have given of this department of the COMMERCIAL printing establishment, and its belongings, it is only appropriate to indicate the men whose work redounds so much to their credit. To Messrs. Barr & Moser, the architects, we are indebted for admirable plans and suggestions, and to Messrs. Moore & Chambers, carpenters, for the satisfactory manner in which the plans of the architects were carried out. The paper hanging and decorations by James Howard, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, cannot be surpassed, nor can the upholstery by McFarland & Collins. The gas fitting and plumbing—excellent work—was done by Messrs. Weldon & Kelly. The painting and glazing, by Mr. J. F. Cluley, is deserving of special mention.

THE EDITORIAL ROOMS.

Ascending to the third floor, we enter the Editorial Rooms, fronting on Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. These are two in number—the corner room being occupied by Mr. JAMIESON, the Managing Editor. This room is about ten feet wide by twenty feet deep, is plainly furnished and carpeted, and well lighted and ventilated. The material wants of a working editor are comparatively few, and a half dozen chairs, a square table, and a waste basket, form the principle articles of furniture. A large pile of exchanges, renewed at every mail; a supply of white printing paper cut in suitable slips for writing on; a half dozen Faber pencils, a pot of paste, and a pair of scissors, complete the inventory. Besides a pair of sliding boxes, fixed on the wall, enables the editor to send his "copy" to the composing room above, without leaving his apartments.

Adjoining this room, and communicating with it, is a private apartment, twelve feet wide by twenty feet deep, and handsomely furnished. It is carpeted with Brussels, and contains a set of chamber furniture, from the establishment of Messrs. Lemon & Weise. There is also a handsome mirror, with a sideboard containing the usual fixtures. This apartment is designed for the accommodation of the Directors of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, and as a reception room for visitors, and those having private business with the editor. As a whole, the editorial rooms are the most convenient and handsome in the city.

THE REPORTERS' ROOM.

This room, which occupies the remaining space on the third floor, is twenty-two feet wide by forty-four feet deep—being lighted by seven windows looking out on Fifth avenue. It contains the desks of the assistant editors and reporters employed on the various departments of the paper, eleven in number, and is very conveniently fitted up. It also contains files of the COMMERCIAL since its first issue, a library of books of reference, maps and other necessary appliances. It is a very pleasant and commodious apartment, and admirably suited for the purpose.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

The Composing Room is in the fourth story of the building, and is, from its spaciousness and general adaptability, one of the best in the country. Its dimensions are seventy by sixty feet. There is abundance of light afforded during the day by the twenty large windows extending along the Smithfield street and Fifth avenue fronts, while at night the room is brilliantly illuminated by the light from numerous gasburners. Twenty-one compositors, or type-setters, receive regular employment here. This department is under the supervision of Mr. James M. McShane, foreman, and Mr. B. F. Latshaw and Thomas Murray assistants, all of whom are competent workmen.

In addition to the regular force of compositors, some twenty "subs" find employment here sufficient to make good wages; so, we may say that nearly a hundred printers will forty type setters; and among them may be found the best printers in the country. So extensive is the capacity of the room and the force, that in one hour and a half the compositors could be set to work on five minutes notice.

The "cases" are "made up" on "turtles." This, to the uninitiated, will bear explanation. To be brief, the "turtle" is made of cast iron, and has a surface equal in dimensions to a page of the newspaper. Upon this it has the form of an ovals, and is made to fit the large cylinder of the Hoe printing machine. Two of these "turtles" filled with matter comprise one side of the paper, and are "worked" at the same time—that is to say, the second and third pages go to press in company, and likewise the first and fourth pages. The greatest care is required in the "making up" of "turtles" in good order, which is done by means of a regular daily oiling and polishing process. This work furnishes employment for one man, who receives a liberal salary. Thomas Murray, who also holds the position of "turtle man," has for several years faithfully attended to the duties devolving upon him.

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Descending now to the Press Room, in the basement of the building, we find the large Hoe four-cylinder printing machine, on which the COMMERCIAL is printed. This monster machine has been in use about five years, and is perhaps one of the finest and best printing machines of its class in the country. It is capable of making 14,000 impressions per hour, and it is in this particular that the COMMERCIAL possesses the advantage over its competitors. Its superior facilities for printing with the great speed with which the press may be run in cases of emergency, enables the COMMERCIAL to hold back its forms for the latest news, both telegraphic and local, without incurring the slightest risk of missing the morning trains and mails, a calamity that so frequently befalls some of its cotemporaries, who do not enjoy the printing facilities afforded by a Hoe four-cylinder.

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AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

LIVERY, SALE AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

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J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,

HAVE THE BEST

SOFA BEDSTEADS

EVER INVENTED.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

[Continued from First Page.]

harm's way, in case the Emperor should lose another battle. There is nothing to justify the wild rumors about Napoleon's want of nerve, or immediate danger of losing his throne. He has a most powerful party in France amongst the governing classes, an immense hold on the country population, and he deserves it, for whatever other nations may think of him, to the French he has been a great ruler. He has made France great as a nation, has developed her resources to the utmost, and has given her peace in her domestic affairs for now well nigh a quarter of a century, and the bulk of the French nation well know and appreciate it. No single battle, nor even two or three battles lost, will cost him his throne unless indeed they should prove entirely and absolutely annihilating to the French armies. The movements of the French fleet along the German coast are up to now of no special importance, and will not be for some time, so long as the French cannot support an attack of their fleet, no matter how strong it is, by an army of invasion.

The news from Paris indicate that the French have become fully aware of the magnitude of the contest in which they have engaged, and prove once more how well Napoleon understands how to manage and employ the countless elements of his excitable capital. It is said that already 7,500 working men have found employment in throwing up additional defenses to Paris, and we may be not at all be surprised to hear that by and by 75,000 men will be thus employed, and be able to earn a living, which would otherwise make difficult for them to obtain. From other parts of the country, from Lyons, Toulouse Marseilles, from the north and south, east and west, there is nothing but one sentiment and one thing else but immense and universal patriotism and readiness to spring to arms; and to take it for granted that the men must succumb is a premature conclusion, the result of ignorance or prejudice.

In Germany the feeling is one of subdued but intense excitement and determination to win and to fight to the bitter end. Still, it does not seem as if there was hatred of the French at the bottom of it, only a feeling, only a lingering sublime determination to become a united people in spite of foreign interference, and at any cost and sacrifice, and we think see the curious spectacle that while the Germans fight like desperate men in the field, they at the same time treat their captives and wounded with the utmost consideration. It is a strange war remarkable not only as regards the political and military, but also many social and religious relations at least, and final victory to either side will radically change the features of European society for a century to come.

The Situation.

[From the N. Y. Herald, of yesterday.]

A more difficult task than to track the movements of the French and Prussian armies, according to the official reports, cannot well be imagined. From London comes the news that Napoleon has certainly retreated from Metz and the statement is further made that that city has been evacuated, but the Paris advices say that the French army is in front of Metz, and two days ago a dispatch stated that immense quantities of supplies were being hurried to that place. Between these contradictory statements we must seek for the truth. The idea that Metz has been evacuated cannot be tolerated for a moment. It is of too much importance to the place has been uncovered by the main body of the French army. But if it has been we may rest assured that a very large garrison has left there. General Changarnier is reported in command and that General Bazaine is one of the strongest in Europe, and there is but little prospect of the old veteran surrendering the place while his men have strength to fight.

Supposing, then, that Metz has been uncovered, the French army would be east of the Moselle, on the line of the River Orne to the Meuse. It is certain, however, that the army cannot have retired from Metz, because if it had we could not at this time have had a single report from there dated up to noon of yesterday. Besides this, all the lines to the army, Count Palikao speaks of as being in a straight line from Thionville to Metz and from thence to Verdun, which certainly means something more than mere buncombe. The occupation of Nancy by the Crown Prince of Prussia rendered communication between Metz and Paris, but would not prevent supplies from reaching that city from the south, it is evident that the French hold the road from Metz to Belleville, and from thence to the fortress of Toul is but a few miles and consequently will not be difficult to be an easy thing to forward provisions on this road, particularly at present as there is no enemy. The distance by rail is but about sixty feet. There is abundance of light afforded during the day by the twenty large windows extending along the Smithfield street and Fifth avenue fronts, while at night the room is brilliantly illuminated by the light from numerous gasburners. Twenty-one compositors, or type-setters, receive regular employment here. This department is under the supervision of Mr. James M. McShane, foreman, and Mr. B. F. Latshaw and Thomas Murray assistants, all of whom are competent workmen.

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How the Dead Soldiers are to be Identified.

A Berlin letter in the London *Telegraph* says:

Mark one instance of the German practical spirit as a proof of the fashion after which these Teutons prepare to fight. In recent wars popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, captains and generals, shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of the slain; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead men's names, and, when the muster roll is called after battle is missing may be only wounded or prisoners. Germany has, in her solid, calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each life and mother shall speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for King and Fatherland." Slips of parchment, like luggage labels, have been prepared, on which the name of each German soldier is plainly written, and one of these will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the day's dead, the enemy, if he be master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided, grim tickets for an unknown journey! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle ticket of her stake in the quarrel—the address of her particular "master in war." the awful traveling label whereon no loving hand may write, "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the Valley of the Shadow, to come forth again or not as heaven shall dispose. Sewn on with German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, white packets and barrels of these labels, one man memoranda will surely be returned; but not every man who buttons his coat over the label of death has looked on the Rhine, or the face, and made himself "ready for the burial."

France's Grievances.

The Paris *Pays* details the "grievances" which France has to complain of against Prussia since 1866:

1865—Convention with Russia during the Polish war.

1864—Invasion of Jutland and capture of Duppel.

1866—Installation of Prince Charles in Roumania.

1866—Sadowa.

1867—Luxemburg affair. Military treaty with the South.

1868—Customs Parliament. Non-execution of article 5 of the treaty of Prague. Annexation of Darmstadt (south of the Maine) to the Confederation of the North.

1869—Military Convention with Baden. Belgian railroad affair.

1870—Mt. St. Gothard Railroad affair. Spanish throne question.

A Situation Wanted.

Once a Week, quoted from an English magazine, published in July, 1815, the following advertisement which, with a few obvious changes, might now be appropriately repeated: "Wants a situation, by a person who has served in the highest and lowest capacities. Refers for his military character to the Emperors of Austria and Russia. Engages to show the way to any capital in Europe. London excepted. Wishes for a master who has had his civil qualifications are equal to his military. Has studied imperial action and execution under Talma. Receives ambassadors with grace, speaks six languages (including the language of the Halles) with fluency. Is a good writer. Several of his papers have been inserted in the *Moniteur*. Understands perfectly all the duties of a convent, from a coronation to an abdication; particularly expert in the duties of valet to a fallen monarch. Can perform funerals if required. Dresses in a uniform. Has no objection to mention that any nation wishing to employ him may be secure of the utmost liberality in the article of moral principle. Has no vices. Prefers. Pecuniary considerations no object. N. B. Has no objection to going to Ireland.—July 1, 1815."

Prussians Increasing Their Navy.

With a view to increasing the small naval force now at his disposal, and which is wholly inadequate for the protection of the coast against the war vessels of France, the King of Prussia offers to charter and arm at the public expense, any vessels that may be ready to take part in the pending hostilities. The crews will have to be supplied by the owners, subject to the approval of the Government. They will wear the uniform of the Federal Navy, and be liable for service in case of an equal footing. If a ship thus chartered be injured or destroyed, she will be paid for by the Government; if, on the other hand, she returns safely, and one of these vessel, she will receive a premium of 20,000 thalers for an iron-cased frigate, 10,000 thalers for an iron-cased corvette, and 5,000 thalers for an iron battery, 15,000 thalers for a screw-vessel, and 10,000 thalers for a vessel of smaller dimensions. If a ship is neither herself injured nor successful in injuring the enemy, she can hold herself entitled to a fifth of the value, and with a hire amounting to one-tenth her original value. The terms are sufficiently liberal to induce the owners of many German vessels now idle to offer them for the service of government, and, although but few of them are so constructed as to be able to compete with the French ships of the line, they will be useful in their navy thus recruited will be able to render efficient service in protecting the more exposed portions of the coast.

How Prussia Moved Troops to the Front.

It is telling no military secret to say that Prussia has opened the campaign with locomotives. In consequence of the immense number of her railway system; and if she is now comparatively safe, with a fair chance in the struggle, it is because she has a peculiar talent for rapid transport. Every day has diminished Napoleon's chance of striking a sudden blow. Every night he has been losing ground on the Rhine, and to the reserves all along the western frontier. The latter, indeed, have already had numerous of busy traffic at the principal junctions, and a constant flowing tide of troops upon the ground in front of them. The employment of the remaining troops upon the outlines of the country would be the last operation that could be made of them.

Metz, at the end of the French-Prussian line, furthest from Strasburg, is a position second to none of great military importance, but of great value in itself as a commercial town. Its population is 65,000, and it lies in the direct line between Paris and the Prussian capital. It possesses of Mayence and Coblentz. Metz is perhaps the strongest fortification in France, and one of the strongest in Europe. It has never been occupied by the Germans since 1815. The fortifications were laid down by Cormontaigne, and have been continually strengthened and augmented, until now they are capable of covering an army of 120,000 men. The ancient works have been for the most part remodelled, and little is left of them. There are now two forts, six half moons, and a detached, with ditches and mining approaches, the whole of which surround the city by a plunging fire. There are nine city gates, one of which—the Germain gate—is of picturesque construction, and is left more as a monument of ancient grandeur than for its modern uses as a means of defense. The city abounds in elegant and costly edifices, the well as in the remains of ancient art, but the matter of most interest just now is its military character and means of resisting attack. The slight idea we have given of the fortifications will show how well covered by the number of the arsenals in which arms of all branches of the service are stored, manufactured and fitted. The traditions of war are kept up by many of the memorials, in particular a gun from Ehrenbreitstein which that previously impregnable fortress was taken by the French republican army, ill equipped, ill fed, and wanting everything but the tremendous energy of a new found political principle. There is a grand college of engineers, with barracks, magazines, and hospital, all the arrangements of a first-class fortress and military station. The greatest strength of Metz, however, is in its position at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille. The Moselle is navigable hence to the Rhine for boats capable of carrying guns or mortars. If the wave of Prussian invasion is to be broken into foam anywhere it will be before this gigantic stronghold.

Journalists at Metz.

Metz (July 29) Correspondence London Standard.]

Notwithstanding the prohibition, the journalists they are here in numbers, and I meet at every turn the same faces I met at Tours during the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, or that a should have met at Rome had the Pope not carried me there instead of to this war. Artists are flocking to the field, too. I have just met Gill, the celebrated caricaturist of Paris, and Doyle, and Mr. Hall, of Punch, who have had great success in a masquerade. A huge linen cap, with a long *camerade* tacked on, a regular Garibaldi, and a red flag in one hand, while his trunk and nether limbs were clad in the ordinary garment of the country, is most paradisiacal simplicity. A worthy of the Latin Quartier of Paris, who accompanies him as aide-de-camp, Mr. Hall, is hugging the *soubriquet* of "Nana Sahib." You will hear more about both of them, as I take to be important war items to disclose this morning. Another journalist came to me as a battalion of Canning's knife grinders. Only thing I can tell you, and would impress it on your mind, is that the English papers are all the drinking book and seltzer to the pipings of a German band. The latter is more to be feared than stabling paper in a crowded *cafe* opposite the postoffice of Metz, a hot sun pouring down its rays with full force, and the English correspondents right and left, and talking, singing, and laughing in their various callings, and glasses jingling all round.

The Marseillaise.

In his letter from Paris to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of July 28, Murat Halstead writes:

Since the row in the streets at night about the war has been suspended, the theaters and gardens have been the scenes of manifestations of public feeling, going very slowly but profoundly the heart of his nation in the war of the period.

It is necessary that the Marseillaise shall be sung every night at all places of amusement. The public demands it, and it comes every hour, demands it imperiously. The principal feature of the performance is the singing of the Marseillaise by the favorite vocalist of the place, with the house joining immediately in the chorus, following frantically in the chorus.

At the Theatre Francais they are playing a Republican piece, in which, of course, the daughter of an aristocrat falls in love with a soldier of France, and becomes his wife in spite of the frowns of an angry father, who is reassured from his prejudices through the medium of his daughter's lover, but obstinately adheres to the King and Empire. At the height of the crowd have their satisfaction with the old aristocrat in seeing the soldier (whose promotion is rapid, as he does wonders in battles) carry off the blushing and charming but in this instance, as in many others here, rather too young lady in the case. All patriotic sentiments and things would avail saving the country, and all that sort of thing, are applauded with astounding fury.

Between the second and third acts the singing of the Marseillaise is introduced. I do not know that you have ever heard it sung by night. She was a black-haired and black-eyed French woman, dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, and, further, she was a beauty, and she had a beautiful arm and bosom, and, what is perhaps of more importance, a good voice. She stood in the center of the stage; on either side was a soldier with a beautiful flag of France, and she began for the intensity of the color; and the girls of the theater, all in red, white and blue, formed a picturesque and imposing ponderance of one color and some of another, were grouped with striking effect. As the curtain ascended, revealing this tableau, there was a quick hum of approval, and then as the first words of the hymn of liberty became the war-song of the Empire, were heard, there was a sudden hush, and every eye in the audience glittered with excitement.

A bugler sounding the advance started the chorus, and there was the power of many voices in it. At the completion of the stanza there was a burst of applause, and then a pause. The Goddess of Liberty, in the last stanza, held with it in the triumphant and inflamed the whole audience rising; and when the silver thrill of the bugle sounded the solemn "march past," thousands of voices took it up passionately, and the "liberty or death" was sung as if by a trained army. This was repeated. Then the rapture of the multitude increasing with each repetition, women weeping as they sang, and men shedding tears and fervently. Then the applause exceeded in fervor all that I had imagined possible to even French excitability. There was a universal and uncontrollable frenzy. And every night this scene is renewed in nearly all the theaters and gardens of the city.

The Scene of the Last Battles.

Metz, at the end of the French-Prussian line, furthest from Strasburg, is a position second to none of great military importance, but of great value in itself as a commercial town. Its population is 65,000, and it lies in the direct line between Paris and the Prussian capital. It possesses of Mayence and Coblentz. Metz is perhaps the strongest fortification in France, and one of the strongest in Europe. It has never been occupied by the Germans since 1815. The fortifications were laid down by Cormontaigne, and have been continually strengthened and augmented, until now they are capable of covering an army of 120,000 men. The ancient works have been for the most part remodelled, and little is left of them. There are now two forts, six half moons, and a detached, with ditches and mining approaches, the whole of which surround the city by a plunging fire. There are nine city gates, one of which—the Germain gate—is of picturesque construction, and is left more as a monument of ancient grandeur than for its modern uses as a means of defense. The city abounds in elegant and costly edifices, the well as in the remains of ancient art, but the matter of most interest just now is its military character and means of resisting attack. The slight idea we have given of the fortifications will show how well covered by the number of the arsenals in which arms of all branches of the service are stored, manufactured and fitted. The traditions of war are kept up by many of the memorials, in particular a gun from Ehrenbreitstein which that previously impregnable fortress was taken by the French republican army, ill equipped, ill fed, and wanting everything but the tremendous energy of a new found political principle. There is a grand college of engineers, with barracks, magazines, and hospital, all the arrangements of a first-class fortress and military station. The greatest strength of Metz, however, is in its position at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille. The Moselle is navigable hence to the Rhine for boats capable of carrying guns or mortars. If the wave of Prussian invasion is to be broken into foam anywhere it will be before this gigantic stronghold.

How the Dead Soldiers are to be Identified.

A Berlin letter in the London *Telegraph* says:

Mark one instance of the German practical spirit as a proof of the fashion after which these Teutons prepare to fight. In recent wars popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, captains and generals, shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of the slain; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead men's names, and, when the muster roll is called after battle is missing may be only wounded or prisoners. Germany has, in her solid, calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each life and mother shall speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for King and Fatherland." Slips of parchment, like luggage labels, have been prepared, on which the name of each German soldier is plainly written, and one of these will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the day's dead, the enemy, if he be master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided, grim tickets for an unknown journey! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle ticket of her stake in the quarrel—the address of her particular "master in war." the awful traveling label whereon no loving hand may write, "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the Valley of the Shadow, to come forth again or not as heaven shall dispose. Sewn on with German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, white packets and barrels of these labels, one man memoranda will surely be returned; but not every man who buttons his coat over the label of death has looked on the Rhine, or the face, and made himself "ready for the burial."

France's Grievances.

The Paris *Pays* details the "grievances" which France has to complain of against Prussia since 1866:

1865—Convention with Russia during the Polish war.

1864—Invasion of Jutland and capture of Duppel.

1866—Installation of Prince Charles in Roumania.

1866—Sadowa.

1867—Luxemburg affair. Military treaty with the South.

1868—Customs Parliament. Non-execution of article 5 of the treaty of Prague. Annexation of Darmstadt (south of the Maine) to the Confederation of the North.

1869—Military Convention with Baden. Belgian railroad affair.

1870—Mt. St. Gothard Railroad affair. Spanish throne question.

A Situation Wanted.

Once a Week, quoted from an English magazine, published in July, 1815, the following advertisement which, with a few obvious changes, might now be appropriately repeated: "Wants a situation, by a person who has served in the highest and lowest capacities. Refers for his military